

Requesting Member: Representative ADAM H. PUTNAM

Bill Number: H.R. 1105, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009

Account:

Project Funding Amount: \$4,224,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Army Corps of Engineers

Address of Requesting Entity: 701 San Marco Blvd, Jacksonville, FL.

Description of Request: Army Corps of Engineers, annual Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds are needed for periodic dredging in the 70 miles of federal channels in the Tampa Harbor.

The Tampa Harbor is a major shipping channel both for domestic and international trade, and of importance to national commerce. As Florida's largest cargo port, the Port of Tampa handles approximately 50 million tons of cargo per year. The Port of Tampa is also the largest economic engine in West Central Florida and the nation's 14th largest port in terms of short tons.

For FY 2009, the Army Corps estimated capability is \$4.5 million to maintain various sections of the Tampa Harbor project, with an emphasis on the upper harbor. The Fiscal Year 2009 Army Corps of Engineers budget includes O&M for Tampa Harbor within the Eastern Gulf Coast System.

The Tampa Harbor is a federally authorized channel and the statutory authorization for requested project is Section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1922.

Requesting Member: Representative ADAM H. PUTNAM

Bill Number: H.R. 1105, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009

Account: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Biomass Account

Project Funding Amount: \$713,625

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: University of Florida

Address of Requesting Entity: Institute for Food and Agriculture Sciences, Post Office Box 110180, Gainesville, FL 32611-0180

Description of Request: Promotes the development of new energy technologies, bioenergy fuel sources, and improvement of existing energy efficiencies. Will decrease U.S. dependence on imported energy through the creation of new renewable energy technologies coordinated by the University of Florida's Florida Center for Renewable Chemicals and Fuel.

The University of Florida, Renewable Energy Program promotes the development and production of bioenergy fuel sources to assist in the development of new energy technologies and improve existing energy efficiencies, through the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Biomass Account. The overall goal of this project is to decrease U.S. dependence on imported energy through the creation of renewable fuel sources, and is coordinated by the University of Florida's Florida Center for Renewable Chemicals and Fuel.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANGELA E. RANDALL

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2009

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Speaker, in recognition of Black History Month 2009, I rise to

honor a woman of great stature in our community, Mrs. Angela E. Randall. For nearly sixty years Mrs. Randall has called the South Bronx home; most of that time, thirty-seven years to be precise, she spent in the service of young people. Thousands knew her growing up as a caregiver, a mentor, an educator, and a role model. She has touched the lives of so many that if we knew nothing else about her besides her deep and lasting commitment to our children, it would be enough to know that this is a woman of exceptional character. But we are fortunate to know much more about her than that: a community activist in the truest and noblest sense, Angela Randall has spent a lifetime trying to make this community strong from the ground up, and for that she deserves to be commended.

Angela E. Randall was born in 1928 in New Orleans, Louisiana. She received a Bachelor's Degree from Southern University in Baton Rouge and a Master's Degree from Teacher's College at Columbia University. Academically gifted and not content to stop there, Mrs. Randall further advanced her education at the New School for Social Research and later at Lehman College, where she studied Social Organization and Management. Then in 1968, after working as an Assistant Actuary at Teacher's Retirement System, Mrs. Randall took a position for which she is perhaps best known in the South Bronx: Program Director of the Hunts Point Multi-Service Center, Inc., directing the robust Family Day Care Program. She was the first person to hold this position, and it was there that over the next thirty-seven years Mrs. Randall provided quality, affordable day care to thousands of children in the Bronx, as well as created jobs for hundreds of women in the community by training them to become licensed caregivers.

Mrs. Randall's work with children and mothers is but one aspect of an exceptionally active, well-rounded life. She has belonged to the same place of worship for over a half century, St. Anselm's Catholic Church in the Bronx. There she serves as a Eucharistic Minister and Lecturer, and is also a member of the Parish Council. In addition, Mrs. Randall is Chairperson of the Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center Auxiliary Board, which she joined in 1976, and acts as Secretary of the Lincoln Hospital Community Advisory Board. She belongs to a number of professional associations including: the Bronx Chapter of the NAACP, the National Council of Negro Women, and is a past Vice President of the Downtown Bronx Democratic Club. Moreover, she has also been the recipient of numerous awards over the years. In 1972 she received the First Puerto Rican Conference Award in recognition of her work with youth, day care, housing and seniors; in 1984 she received the New York State Outstanding Achievement Award from the Bronx Life Members Guild; in 1992 an apartment building on Trinity Avenue in the Bronx was named in her honor the Angela Randall Apartments; and in 2003 she was named Woman of the Year by Lincoln Hospital, just to name a few.

Madam Speaker, Angela Randall owns a full and deeply impactful life. Her compassion and love for young people is known by many, and her influence stretches further than can be measured. For example, how many children did she help to raise and nurture over the past three decades? How many young minds did she help to enrich at a critical stage of devel-

opment? And more: where are these young people now as a result of her efforts? How many have gone on to become fathers and mothers, find gainful employment, or otherwise assume positions of leadership and responsibility? Angela Randall is someone whose reach has long exceeded her grasp, and because we know her to be a person of integrity, empathy, and faith, we also know that all those whose lives she has touched have been warmed by her spirit, and benefited from her wisdom. Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing a model citizen, and a living testament to selfless devotion to others, Mrs. Angela E. Randall.

TRIBUTE TO MONTFORD POINT MARINES

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2009

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Montford Point Marines, the first black Marines.

As Marines, they fought the enemy, integrated the Armed Services and changed their country. On the land and on the sea, the Marines have led the way. At home, the fight was within the Corps, however, the Barriers soon fell because of a few good men.

Today's generation of Marines serve in a fully integrated Corps where one-fifth of the strength of the Corps are African Americans. African-American officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates are spread throughout the Corps and their service often escapes special notice.

The fact that there was a time when there were no Blacks allowed in the Marines should not be overlooked.

At the urging of his wife, Eleanor, and threats by civil rights activist, A. Philip Randolph with a march on Washington, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802 establishing the Fair Employment Practice Commission. The commission prohibited racial discrimination by any government agency.

With the stroke of his pen on June 25, 1941, President Roosevelt's Executive Order allowed Blacks to serve as Marines and marked the beginning of the end of officially sanctioned segregation in America.

On August 26, 1942 Howard P. Perry of Charlotte, North Carolina was the first African-American recruit to arrive at Montford Point. From August 1942 throughout the end of World War II, 20,000 black men were trained at Montford Point and inducted into the Marine Corps.

Although black troops were trained to be Marines they were kept separate from the white troops. Even after they were shipped off to battle zones, they still served in exclusively all black units. African-Americans continued to serve in segregated units until the Fall of 1949 when an executive order from President Harry S. Truman established a policy of full integration.

That same year, the first African American women, Annie E. Graham of Detroit, Michigan, Ann E. Lamb of New York City, and Annie L. Grimes of Chicago, Illinois, enlisted into the Marines, respectively.